For what their prowefs gain'd, the law declares
Is to themſelves alone, and to their heirs:
No ſhare of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the ſon fights well, and plunders better,—— *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againſt the conſent and will of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

Be'ggar. *n. ſ.* [from *beg.* It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a.*]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiſeth up the poor out of the duſt, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to ſet them among princes. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 8.

We ſee the whole equipage of a *beggar* ſo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleneſs and dignity. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

2. One who ſupplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term.

What ſubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

Theſe ſhameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

To Be'ggar. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh.

Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They ſhall ſpoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the preſent ſpinners. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his ſcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haſtes to *beggar* more. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To deprive.

Neceſſity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. To exhauſt.

For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription; ſhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiſſue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Be'ggarliness. *n. ſ.* [from *beggarly.*] The ſtate of being beggarly; meanneſs; poverty.

Be'ggarly. *adj.* [from *beggar.*] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: uſed both of perſons and things.

I ever will, though he do ſhake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Who, that beheld ſuch a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houſe, with a thread bare torn cloak, and a greaſy hat, could have ſuſpected, that he ſhould, by the murder of one king, and the baniſhment of another, aſcend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Coruſodes, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowſhip. *Swift.*

Be'ggarly. *adv.* [from *beggar.*] Meanly; deſpicably; indigently.

Touching God himſelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly?* and that he taketh no pleaſure to be worſhipped, ſaving only in poor cottages? *Hooker, b.* v.

Be'ggary. *n. ſ.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence; poverty in the utmoſt degree.

On he brought me into ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And ſay there is no ſin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then ſhall be,
To ſay there is no vice, but *beggary.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

We muſt become not only poor for the preſent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a ſtate of *beggary* for endleſs years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun.* [beᵹinnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ᵹanᵹan, ᵹaan, or ᵹan, to go.]

1. To enter upon ſomething new: applied to perſons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou ſhouldſt at all defer it; but all that is paſt ought to ſeem little to thee, ſeeing it is ſo in itſelf. *Begin* the next day with the ſame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadſt never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my muſe. *Cowley.*

2. To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act; to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the houſe. *Ezekiel*, ix. 6.

Of theſe no more you hear him ſpeak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
Theſe rang'd and ſhow'd, ſhall, in their turns,
Remain obſcure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden's Fab.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin ſhall conceive. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

3. To enter upon exiſtence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint *began.* *Blackmore.*
From Nimrod firſt the ſavage chaſe *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take riſe.

Judgment muſt *begin* at the houſe of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 17.

The ſong *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To Begin. *v. a.*

1. To do the firſt act of any thing; to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the ſong. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

They have been awaked, by theſe awful ſcenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itſelf into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the firſt ground.

The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun with.* *Government of the Tongue.*

Begi'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*]

1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loſs of love adjoining loſs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third miſchief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the biſhop of Antioch in Syria, the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles themſelves. *Hook.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himſelf nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian ſide. *Sidney, b.* i.

They are, to *beginners*, an eaſy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in ſuch as are entered before. *Hooker, b.* v. §. 37.

I have taken a liſt of ſeveral hundred words in a ſermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could poſſibly underſtand. *Swift.*

Begi'nning. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*]

1. The firſt original or cauſe.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

Alſo in the day of your gladneſs, and in your ſolemn days, and in the *beginnings* of your months, you ſhall blow the trumpets over your burnt offering. *Numbers*, x. 10.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth ſhow;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

3. The ſtate in which any thing firſt is.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art
Makes mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow:
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.

The underſtanding is paſſive; and whether or not it will have theſe *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The firſt part of any thing.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*

To Begi'rd. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt.* [from *be* and *gird.*]

1. To bind with a girdle.

Or ſhould ſhe confident,
As ſitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 213.

2. To ſurround; to encircle; to encompaſs.

Begird th' almighty throne,
Beſeeching, or beſieging. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 868.

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile croud,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and ſwords, and ſpears;
His very ſtate acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was ſo cloſely *begirt* before the king's march into the weſt, that the council humbly deſired his majeſty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To Begi'rt. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See Begird.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's houſe,
To ſeize his ſons alive; for they are they
Muſt make our peace with him. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

BE'GLERBEG. *n. ſ.* [Turkiſh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To Begna'w. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horſe is ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and ſhoulder ſhotten. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The worm of conſcience ſtill *begnaw* thy ſoul. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Bego'ne. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone.*] Go away; hence; haſte away.

Begone! the goddeſs cries, with ſtern diſdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ſtream to ſtain.
She fled, for ever baniſh'd from the train. *Addiſon.*

Bego't. } Bego'tten. } The *participle paſſive* of the verb *beget.*

Remember that thou waſt *begot* of them. *Ecclus*, vii. 28.

The firſt he met, Antiphates the brave,
But baſe *begotten* on a Theban ſlave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To Begre'ase. *v. a.* [from *be* and *greaſe.*] To ſoil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To Begri'me. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime.* See Grime and Grim.] To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed; to ſoil in ſuch a manner that the natural hue cannot eaſily be recovered.

Her name, that was as freſh
As Dian's viſage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To Begui'le. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]

1. To impoſe upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I ſay, leſt any man ſhould *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloſſ.* ii. 4.

The ſerpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Whoſoever ſees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and impoſed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly ſay, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedneſs depriv'd that benefit,
To end itſelf by death? 'Twas yet ſome comfort,
When miſery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And fruſtrate his proud will. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe.

With theſe ſometimes ſhe doth her time *beguile*;
Theſe do by fits her phantaſy poſſeſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

Sweet leave me here a while;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with ſleep. *Hamlet.*

Begu'n. The *participle paſſive* of *begin.*

But thou bright morning ſtar, thou riſing ſun,
Which in theſe latter times haſt brought to light
Thoſe myſteries, that, ſince the world *begun*,
Lay hid in darkneſs and eternal night. *Sir J. Davies.*

Beha'lf. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part.* It ſeems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating eaſily to *behafe*; which, in imitation of other words ſo founded, was written, by thoſe who knew not the etymology, *behalf.*]

1. Favour; cauſe.

He was in confidence with thoſe who deſigned the deſtruction of Strafford; againſt whom he had contracted ſome prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would ſee it bleed in his *behalf.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

Never was any nation bleſſed with more frequent interpoſitions of divine providence in its *behalf.* *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; ſupport.

He might, in his preſence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his miſtreſs's beauty. *Sidney.*

Leſt the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant poſſeſſion, ſome new trouble raiſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant proſperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To Beha've. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have.*]

1. To carry; to conduct: uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourſelves* diſorderly among you. 2 *Theſſal.* iii. 7.

Manifeſt ſigns came from heaven, unto thoſe that *behaved themſelves* manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

To their wills wedded, to their errours ſlaves,
No man, like them, they think, *himſelf behaves.* *Denham.*

We ſo live, and ſo act, as if we were ſecure of the final iſſue and event of things, however we may *behave ourſelves.* *Atterbury.*

2. It ſeems formerly to have had the ſenſe of, to govern; to ſubdue; to diſcipline: but this is not now uſed.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot ſo eaſy miſs. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

With ſuch ſober and unnoted paſſion,
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas ſpent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To Behave. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf. It is taken either in a good or a bad ſenſe; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

Beha'viour. *n. ſ.* [from *behave.*]

1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopſa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himſelf mad in their hands. 1 *Sam* xxi. 13.

3. Geſture; manner of action, adapted to particular occaſions.

Well witneſſing the moſt ſubmiſſive *behaviour*, that a thralled heart could expreſs. *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker, b.* v.

One man ſees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handſome *behaviour.* *Sidney, b.* i.

The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit; and ſtudy, for the moſt part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational.* N° 63.

He who adviſeth the philoſopher, altogether devoted to the Muſes, ſometimes to offer ſacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour.* *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution; a ſtate in which a failure in behaviour will have bad conſequences.

Tyrants themſelves *are upon their behaviour* to a ſuperiour power. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To Behe'ad. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syracuſan merchant
Beheaded publickly. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all chriſtian magnanimity. *Clarendon, b.* vii.

On each ſide they fly,
By chains connext, and, with deſtructive ſweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Behe'ld. *particip. paſſive*, from *behold*; which ſee.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye ſtreams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Be'hemoth. *n. ſ.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, ſignifies beaſts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for ſervice. But Job ſpeaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and deſcribes its particular properties at large, in *chap.* xl. 15. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horſe. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers ſuppoſe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth graſs as an ox. *Job*, xl. 15.

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomſon's Summer*, *l.* 695.

Be'hen. } Ben. } *n. ſ.* Valerian roots. Alſo a fruit reſembling the tamariſk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

Behe'st. *n. ſ.* [from *be* and *heſt*; hæſ, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *beheſts*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechooſing of any thing. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Such joy he had their ſtubborn hearts to quell,
And ſturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *beheſt* they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, meſſenger from everlaſting Jove,
In his great name thus his *beheſt* do tell. *Fairfax, b.* i. *ſt.* 17.

To viſit oft thoſe happy tribes,
On high *beheſts* his angels to and fro
Paſs'd frequent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 153.

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me ſerve
In heav'n God ever bleſt, and his divine
Beheſts obey, worthieſt to be obey'd! *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

To Behi'ght. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight.* [from hatan, to promiſe, Sax.]

1. To promiſe.

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